



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Week ended May 17.

Smallpox.—Cases: Cislago (Milan), 2; Erbusco (Brescia), 1; Feltre, 1; Limana (Belluno), 2; Castel San Pietro (Bologna), 4; Taggia (Porto Maurizio), 2; Foggia, 1; Bari, 1; Barletta, 5; Andria (Bari), 6; Barile, 2; Venosa, 1; Palazzo San Gervasio, 2; Rotonda (Potenza), 3.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Cholera on torpedo boats at naval station at Yokoshuka—Recurrence of smallpox at Shimonoseki.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, May 12:

During the week ended May 9 bills of health were issued to 3 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 328 members of crews and 53 saloon and 249 steerage passengers.

The British steamship *Indrawadi*, bound for New York via Iloilo, was fumigated. Thirty-one steerage passengers embarking here were bathed and 57 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The sanitary conditions continue good, and no cholera has been reported from Tokyo since my last report, but one case is reported to-day among the torpedo-boat men at Yokoshuka, the naval station near Yokohama. There were cases on the destroyers lying at Shinagawa in this vicinity last autumn.

There has been a recurrence of smallpox at Shimonoseki.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Shinano Maru* recommended May 13 for rejection: For Seattle, 2; advised to wait, 7.

Per steamship *Manchuria*, May 13: For Honolulu, 6; advised to wait, 5.

Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox—Plague and smallpox at Osaka.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Slade reports, May 5 and 13:

During the week ended May 2, 4 supplemental bills of health were granted to 4 steamships, and 1 original bill of health was granted 1 steamship.

Two hundred and five members of crews and 314 steerage passengers were inspected and 93 steerage passengers bathed. Their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 692. Manifests were viséed for 83,890 pieces of freight, amounting to 2,112 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows:

Steamship *Minnesota* for Seattle, passed 12, recommended for rejection 23; steamship *China* for Honolulu, passed 76, recommended for rejection 51; and the *China* for San Francisco, passed 3, recommended for rejection 1.

The official returns of infectious disease for the week show 1 case of smallpox with no deaths.

The report from Osaka for the week ended April 25 shows 3 cases of plague with 4 deaths, and 44 cases of smallpox with 47 deaths.

During the week ended May 9, 3 supplemental bills of health were granted to 3 steamships.

Twenty-six members of crews and 449 steerage passengers were inspected; 221 steerage passengers were bathed, and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 527. The number of pieces of bedding similarly treated, 442. Manifests were viséed for 39,489 pieces of freight, amounting to 3,170 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows:

Steamship *Shinano-Maru* for Seattle, passed 84, recommended for rejection 71; steamship *Manchuria* for Honolulu, passed 119, recommended for rejection 83; and steamship *Manchuria* for San Francisco, passed none, recommended for rejection 2.

The official returns of infectious diseases for the week show that there were 3 cases of smallpox, with two deaths.

The report from Osaka for the week ended May 2 shows plague 2 cases with 3 deaths and smallpox 48 cases with 30 deaths.

Quarantine no longer enforced at Kobe on account of cessation of small-pox epidemic.

Consul Sharp reports, April 21:

Smallpox having ceased to be epidemic at this port, the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States relative to infected places will from this date be no longer enforced at this consulate.

Reports from Nagasaki—Outbreak of plague on Island of Taira—Measures adopted to prevent spread.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, May 1:

A case of plague developed October 23, 1907, in the village of Taira, an island included in the prefecture of Nagasaki, and by November 7 no less than 7 people were stricken with the disease. The village doctor suspected bubonic plague and at once notified the authorities. Material was collected and sent to the bacteriological laboratory at Nagasaki, but not being suitable, the diagnosis could not be confirmed. One of the quarantine doctors from this port was sent, and the nature of the outbreak was determined November 6. The prefectural authorities then dispatched quarantine officials, police, and other attendants; established in the village a provisional laboratory, enforced examination of patients and all suspects, as well as of rats, investigated the locality and extent of the disease, disinfected and took such steps as were necessary to prevent the further spread of the disease, caused each case to be reported as it occurred, and made examination of all dead bodies as well as a general health survey. Boundaries were drawn around the infected districts and all communication with the outside was cut off. Preventive disinfection methods and injection of serum were strictly enforced. Rats were killed and all houses cleaned and disinfected. The disease disappeared by December 31, the total number of cases reaching 40, with a mortality of 28 or 70 per cent.

Number of rats killed.....	9,282
Number of rats found infected.....	238
Number of cases of pneumonic plague.....	2
Died.....	2
Number of cases of bubonic plague.....	38
Recovered.....	12
Died.....	26